

4. *Centurus blakei*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—Similar to *C. nycanus* but much darker, the forehead pale drab, or light grayish-buff (instead of pure white); auriculars deep light drab, fore-neck and chest olivaceous-drab, and lighter bars of back, scapulars and rump, light dingy buff instead of nearly pure white; frontlet dull orange-red (instead of pure vermillion, or scarlet).

Adult male (type No. 108,618, Abaco I., Bahamas, April 2, 1886; Charles H. Townsend): Wing, 5.35; tail, 3.90; culmen, 1.45; tarsus, .90.

Adult female (type No. 198,619, same locality, April 6, 1886; Willard Nye): Similar to the male, but crown and occiput ash-gray, becoming gradually lighter anteriorly, the hinder portion (connecting superciliary spots) spotted with black; frontlet merely tinged with orange, and grayish of lower parts, as well as white bars of back, etc., much less strongly tinged with yellowish. Wing, 5.25; tail, 3.80; culmen, 1.35; tarsus, .85.

Eleven adult males, six adult females.

This new species is dedicated to his Excellency, Governor Henry A. Blake, to whom the naturalists accompanying the 'Albatross' are indebted for many courtesies and kind attentions.

THE BIRDS OF THE WEST INDIES, INCLUDING
THE BAHAMA ISLANDS, THE GREATER AND
THE LESSER ANTILLES, EXCEPTING
THE ISLANDS OF TOBAGO
AND TRINIDAD.

BY CHARLES B. CORY.

[Continued from p. 215.]

FAMILY COTINGIDÆ.

GENUS *Hadrostomus* CAB.

Hadrostomus CABANIS, Mus. Hein. II, p. 85 (1859).

Hadrostomus niger (GMEL.).

Lanius niger GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 301 (1788).

Tityra leuconotus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, pl. 63 (1844).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. ?
187 (1847).

Pachyrhynchus atterrimus LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1846, p. 320.

Pachyrhamphus nigrescens CAB. Orn. Not. I, p. 241.—BP. Consp. I, p. 180 (1850).

Pachyrhamphus niger SCL. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 72.

Platypharis nigra SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 77.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 207.

Hadrostromus niger CAB. & HEINE, Mus. Hein. II, p. 85 (1859).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 239 (1862).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 290.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 56 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Top of the head black, shading into dark brown, with a blackish gloss on the back; throat, breast and belly smoke-color; a faint tinge of rufous on the flanks; wings and tail dark brown, almost black; tertials and some of the wing-coverts heavily marked with white, forming a partially concealed white patch at the junction of the wing and back.

Female:—Top of the head dark brown; a malar stripe of light brown; throat brownish white, rest of underparts dull white; crissum brownish olive; back and rump dark slate-color; wings and tail brown, pale rufous on the inner webs of the primaries; outer webs of secondaries, and some of the inner primaries, showing dull rufous brown.

Length (skin), 7.20; wing, 4; tail, 3.50; tarsus, .85; bill, .55.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

GENUS *Nyctibius* VIEILL.

Nyctibius VIEILLOT, Analyse, p. 38 (1806).

Nyctibius jamaicensis (GMEL.).

Caprimulgus jamaicensis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 1029 (1788).—DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 38.

Nyctibius jamaicensis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 41 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 58 (1850).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 77; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 278 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 199.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 286.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 56 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 95 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage grayish, heavily marked, streaked, and blotched with brown and white; some of the feathers sparsely

tinged with pale rufous on the back, wing-coverts, and underparts; throat dull white, the shafts of the feathers brown, giving the throat the appearance of being streaked with narrow lines of brown; these lines are broader on the shafts of the feathers on the belly, many of the feathers being tipped with brown, and showing the pale rufous edging before mentioned; wings and tail brown, imperfectly banded with pale markings; upper surface of tail showing imperfect white bands; under surface of tail thickly mottled with dull white; under surface of wings brown, with white dots.

Length (skin), 16; wing, 12; tail, 8.50; culmen, 1.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Nyctibius pallidus GOSSE.

Nyctibius pallidus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 49 (1847).—BR. Consp. I. p. 58 (1850).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O, 1862, p. 199.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 286.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 129 (?).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 56 (1869).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

“Length 11 inches, expanse 22, rictus $1\frac{1}{2}$, beak from feathers to tip $\frac{3}{4}$, flexure, 6, tail $3\frac{1}{2}$.

“The nostrils prominent, tubulated, and covered with a membrane; from the nostrils runs a deep groove or furrow towards the tip. The beak was bent like the end of an Owl’s, and when closed was longer than the under mandible; the latter was of a subulated form, shorter and bending in a contrary direction to the upper one: it was broader than the upper; its margins were inverted, and received the upper one exactly, when closed. There were no bristles on the angle of the mouth. The tibiæ (tarsi?) or shank-bones are shortened into a heel, so that the measure of what is usually called the leg, from the bend of the knee to the first joint of the middle toe, is only 2-8 of an inch. The length of that part which ought to be called the leg, (tibia?) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and the bone of the thigh 1 inch. Toes four, three before, one behind; covered with ash-coloured scales, very flat beneath, and all connected by narrow membrane. Claws brown, strong, gently curved, and compressed; middle claw thinned to an edge on the inner side, but not serrate. Tail of ten feathers, equal, broad, rounded, barred with blackish and grey, and these bars again marked with less black bars. Wing quills coloured chiefly like the tail, but deeper; secondaries edged with clay-colour; winglet and long coverts immediately beneath it, black, with a few whitish bars; greater coverts black, edged with clay-colour; the next row of coverts whitish, with black shafts; the next row black, making a large triangular black spot in the expanded wing. Eyes very large, irides bright yellow. Head, neck, and throat, white, with black shafts; above each eye some black and white streaked feathers in an erect position, forming two small

roundish rings. On the breast, clay-coloured feathers with black shafts and black spots. Sides, belly, and vent, white with black shafts. A line of black feathers down the middle of the back; rump ashy, with narrow black shafts. On shoulders a mixture of ash and clay-colour, with black shafts. Plumage very loose. Weight, 3 oz., 7 sc." (GOSSE, from Robinson's MSS., Bds. Jam. pp. 49, 50. 1847.)

HABITAT. Jamaica.

This is a very doubtful species, not generally recognized by authors. Probably the same as *N. jamaicensis*.

GENUS *Chordeiles* SWAINS.

Chordeiles SWAINSON, Fauna Bor. Amer. II, p. 496 (1831).

Chordeiles minor CAB.

Chordeiles minor CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 5.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 279 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 199.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 286.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 96 (1873).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 117; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 202 (1878).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 106 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 85 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

Chordeiles gundlachi LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VI, p. 165 (1856).

Chordeiles popetue BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 108 (1859).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 282 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 117.

Chordeiles gundlachi BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).

Chordeiles popetue var. *minor* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 400 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above dark brown, variegated with white and tawny; underparts tawny, banded with brown; throat tawny, becoming whitish on the breast; a white line from sides of throat to chin; first two primaries with a spot on the inner web, and the second and third with a band of white; edge of carpus white.

The female differs from the male by having the sides of the throat rufous instead of white.

Length, 8.25; wing, 7; tail, 4; tarsus, .50; bill, .20.

HABITAT. Antilles.

Chordeiles virginianus (BRISS.).

Caprimulgus virginianus BRISSON, Orn. p. 477 (1760).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, ii, 1028 (1788).

Chordeiles virginianus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 33 (1847).—LEMB. Aves. Cuba, p. 51 (1850) (?).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 600 (?).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

Chordeiles popetue var. *popetue* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 401 (1874) (Greater Antilles).

I have never seen a specimen of *C. virginianus* from the West Indies; several authors have recorded it, but it is possible that they may have mistaken *C. minor* for this species.

GENUS *Antrostomus* GOULD.

Antrostomus "GOULD, Icones Avium, 1838."

Antrostomus rufus (BODD.).

Caprimulgus rufus "BODD. et GMEL. ex Pl. Enl. p. 735."

Antrostomus rufus CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. V, p. 183.—SCL. P. Z. S., 1866, p. 136.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 59 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 96 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

Antrostomus rutilus BURM. Syst. Ueb. II, p. 385.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880).

SP. CHAR.—Upper surface mottled and varied with brown and black; the terminal portions of the feathers on the head with broad patches of black in the centre of the feathers; underparts darkening on the breast, but becoming heavily tinged with rufous on the abdomen and crissum; primaries broadly blotched with light rufous, heaviest on the outer webs; a large blotch of white on the terminal portion of the inner web of the outer tail-feather, showing upon both webs of the second and third feathers; central tail-feathers dark brown, heavily mottled with rufous; feet black. In general appearance the bird is smaller and much darker than *A. carolinensis*.

Length, 10.50; wing, 7.50; tail, 5; tarsus, .60.

Recorded from Santa Lucia, W. I.

Antrostomus carolinensis (GMEL.).

Caprimulgus carolinensis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 1028 (1788).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 96 (1840).

Antrostomus carolinensis GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 283 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 120 (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 136 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 201 (1878) (Porto Rico).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).—

CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 104 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 153 (1881) (Haiti); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).
Androstomus carolinensis CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 84 (1885).

Recorded from Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, Haiti, San Domingo, and Bahamas.

Antrostomus cubanensis LAWR.

Caprimulgus vociferus D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 98 (1840).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 130 (1850).

Antrostomus vociferus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 6.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 96 (1873).

Antrostomus cubanensis LAWR. Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 1862, p. 260.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 283 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 120.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 59 (1869).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

Antrostomus macromystax var. *cubanensis* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 409 (1874).

“*Adult male*:—Upper plumage dark ash, minutely mottled with dull rufous and grey, the feathers conspicuously marked with longitudinal stripes of black in their centres; a line extends from the bill over the eye and along the crown of greyish white, tinged with pale rufous and intermixed with black; the tertiaries ochraceous-white, beautifully variegated with black, and having near the end of each feather an irregular patch of velvety black; wing-coverts the same color as the back, some of them marked near their ends with ochraceous spots; primaries dark reddish-brown sprinkled with dull rufous and grey at their ends, and having bright rufous spots arranged regularly on their outer webs, there are spots also on their inner webs, more obscure in color and assuming a mottled form; secondaries dark brown, mottled with grey on the outer webs, and tinged with rufous on the inner; tail very full, of a fine deep brown, the two central tail-feathers closely banded with curving bars of mottled grey and pale rufous, the next feather on each side, with the bars dull rufous, and rather narrowly tipped with ochraceous-white, less in extent on the inner web, the three outer feathers are irregularly barred with dull rufous mottling for their basal half, their ends for about an inch creamy-white, with ochraceous edges; throat dark brown, minutely freckled with rufous, the neck immediately below this color crossed with a band of pale rufous; a line of pale rufous-white or ochraceous spots extend along below the under mandible, and down the side of the neck, a few spots of the same in a line below the eye; on the side of the neck enclosed by these spots and the band across the throat,

is a triangular blackish-brown patch, speckled with rufous; sides of the head brown, freckled with minute rufous spots; feathers of the breast and abdomen ochraceous white, more or less tinged with rufous, and having their centres dark brown, and their sides and ends barred and mottled with the same color; the exposed ends of the feathers being but little mottled give quite a light appearance to the under plumage; lower part of the abdomen and under tail-coverts dull pale rufous, the feathers of the latter with dark markings along their shafts; sides under the wings dull rufous narrowly barred with dark brown; under wing-coverts brown mottled with rufous; tarsi clothed in front with rufous brown feathers; the bill is light brown, black at the point, and having very strong bristles, some of which are nearly two inches in length, and furnished with lateral filaments; feet brown. Length about $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; wing $7\frac{1}{2}$; tail $5\frac{3}{4}$; tarsus $\frac{1}{2}$." (LAWR. l. c. orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Stenopsis* CASSIN.

Stenopsis CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1851, p. 179.

Stenopsis cayennensis (GMEL.).

Caprimulgus cayennensis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 1031 (1788).—CAB. in Schomb. Guiana, III, p. 710 (1848).

Caprimulgus cayanus LATH. Ind. Orn. II, p. 587 (1790).

Caprimulgus leopetes JARD. & SELBY, Ill. Orn. II, pl. 87.

Caprimulgus odontopteron LESS. Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 105.

Antrostomus cayennensis BP. Consp. I, 61 (1850).

Stenopsis cayennensis CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1851, p. 179.—CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 91.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 280 (1862).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 59 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 96 (1873) (Martinique).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper surface a mixture of gray, rufous, dark brown, and white, the feathers mottled and edged with the different colors; the two central tail-feathers gray, curiously marked with dark brown, rest of the tail-feathers white, edged with brown on the outer webs, and banded near the centre, the brown lacking on the outer web of the outer feather; under surface of tail-feathers white, showing a band of brown across the centre; throat and abdomen white; breast heavily mottled with rufous; wings dark brown, the coverts mottled with rufous and blotches of white; a heavy band of white crossing the middle of the primaries.

Female.—Entirely lacks the white markings on the wings and tail; the general plumage is dull brown, variously marked with

brown and rufous; the under surface being dull rufous, narrowly banded with brown; wings and tail brown, marked with rufous.

Length (skin), 8.75; wing, 5.50; tail, 4.50; tarsus, 60.

It is claimed that this species occurs in the Lesser Antilles. A specimen in my collection is labelled "Trinidad," and Messrs. Sclater and Salvin give it from Martinique.

GENUS *Siphonorhis* SCL.

Siphonorhis SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1861, p. 77.

Siphonorhis americanus (LINN.).

'*Caprimulgus jamaicensis* BRISS. Av. II, p. 480."

Caprimulgus americanus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 346 (1766).

Chordeiles americanus BP. Consp. I, p. 63 (1850).

Siphonorhis americanus SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 77; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 282 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 199.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 286.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 60 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 97 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).

Siphonorhis americana CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage above rufous brown, mottled and streaked with gray, dull white, bright rufous, and dark brown; a patch of dull white on the throat; breast rufous, delicately dotted and lined with brown; feathers of the underparts broadly tipped with dull white; tail dull rufous, streaked and marked with brown, showing a sub-terminal band of brown, the feathers tipped with white; primaries dark brown, broadly dotted with rufous on the outer webs, showing various markings of rufous on the inner webs.

Length (skin), 9; wing, 5; tail, 4.75; tarsus, .90.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

FAMILY CYPSELIDÆ.

GENUS *Cypselus* ILLIG.

Cypselus ILLIGER, Prodr. Syst. Mamm. et Avium, p. 229 (1811).

' *Cypselus phœnicobius* (GOSSE).

Tachornis phœnicobia GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 58 (1847).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 5.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 194.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 287.—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).

- Cypselus iradii* LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 50 (1850).
Cypselus phanicoxia BP. Consp. I, p. 66 (1850).
Cypselus cayennensis SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 232.
Tachornis gradii BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).
Cypselus phanicoxius SCL. P. Z. S. 1865, p. 604.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 94 (1873).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 153 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 87 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).
Tachornis iradii GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 282 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 116.
Cypselus cayannensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1866).
Tachornis phanicoxius GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 64 (1869).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage dull greenish black; throat, rump, abdomen, and a narrow line in the centre of the belly white; bill and feet black.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 3.75; wing, 3.70; tail, 1.75; tarsus, .20; bill, .15.

HABITAT. Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, and San Domingo.

GENUS *Cypseloides* STREUBEL.

Cypseloides STREUBEL, Isis, 1848, p. 360.

Cypseloides niger (GMEL.).

- Hirundo niger* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 1025 (1788).
Cypselus niger GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 63 (1847).—GUNDL. & LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Lyc. VI, p. 268 (1858).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1861, p. 207; *ib.* 1862, p. 194.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 287.—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).
Cypselus nigra BP. Consp. I, p. 66 (1850).
Cypselus borealis KENN. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1857, p. 202.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1865, p. 615.
Nephocetes niger BAIRD, CASS. & LAWR. Bds. N. Am. p. 142 (1858).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 68 (1869).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 115; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 200 (1878).
Cypseloides niger SCL. P. Z. S. 1865, p. 615.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 95 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 459, 487 (1878).—SCL. Ibis, 1880, p. 74.
Nechophates niger GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 281 (1866).
Nephocetes niger COOPER, Orn. Cal. I, p. 349 (1870).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 429 (1874).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 88 (1885); *ib.* List Birds W. I. p. 17 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Entire plumage dark brown, showing slight greenish

reflections when held to the light; forehead slightly washed with white; a dark spot in front of the eye; bill and feet black.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 6; wing, 6; tail, 2.50; tarsus, .40; bill, .20.

HABITAT. San Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Guadeloupe.

GENUS *Chætura* STEPH.

Chætura STEPHENS, Shaw's Gen. Zool. Birds, XIII, pt. ii, p. 76 (1825).

Chætura dominicana LAWR.

Chætura poliura LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 62 (1878).

Chætura dominicana LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 255 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—SCL. Ibis, 1880, p. 75.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Entire upper surface dark brown, almost black, showing a faint olive tinge to the feathers when held in the light; under portions dark smoky brown, palest on the throat; wings and tail dark brown; rump lighter than the back; bill and feet black.

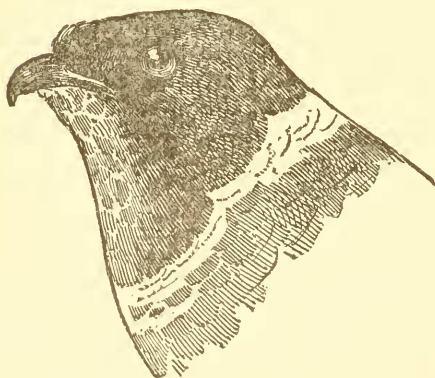
Length, 4; wing, 3.80; tail, 2.

HABITAT. Dominica.

GENUS *Hemiprocne* NITZSCH.

Hemiprocne NITZSCH, Pterylogr. p. 123 (1840).

Hemiprocne zonaris (SHAW).



Hirundo zonaris SHAW, in Mill. Cim. Phys. pl. 55.

Hirundo albicollis VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XIV, p. 524.

Cypselus collaris TEMM. Pl. Col. p. 195 (1820-39).—MAX. Beitr. III, p. 344 (1831).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1861, p. 206.—GUNDL, J. f. O. 1874, p. 114.

Hemiprocne collaris NITZSCH, Pterylogr. p. 123 (1840).

- Pallene collaris* BOIE, Isis, 1844, p. 168.
Acanthylis collaris GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 51 (1847).—GRAY, List Sp. Fiss. p. 15.—BP. Consp. I, p. 64 (1850).—BURM. Syst. Ueb. II, p. 364.
Hemiprocne torquata STREUBEL, Isis, 1848, p. 362.
Acanthylis albicollis SCL. P. Z. S. 1854, p. 10.
Hemiprocne zonaris SCL. & SALV. Ibis, 1860, p. 37.—CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 84 (1860).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 95 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).
Chætura zonaris SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 79; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 282 (1862); *ib.* P. Z. S. 1865, p. 609.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 201.
Nephocætes collaris GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 177 (?); *ib.* Contrib. Orn. Cuba, p. 83 (1876).
Chætura collaris MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 286.
Acanthylis zonaris A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Very large. Entire plumage brownish-black, deepest on the back, and showing a tinge of bluish when held in the light, lightest on the throat and primaries; an unbroken collar of white passes around the neck.

The female seems to be similar, but some specimens show more white where the collar touches the breast.

Length (skin), 7.50; wing, 8; tail, 2.75.

HABITAT. Jamaica and Cuba. San Domingo?

FAMILY TROCHILIDÆ.

GENUS *Glaucis* BOIE.

Glaucis BOIE, Isis, 1831, p. 545.

Glaucis hirsuta (GMEL.).

- Trochilus hirsutus* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 490 (1788).
Trochilus brasiliensis LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 308 (1790).
Trochilus ferrugineus WEID, Beitr. IV, p. 120, Sp. 21.
Trochilus mazarippa LESS. Troch. p. 18, pl. 3 (1831).
Trochilus superciliosus LESS. Colib. t. 6 (1831) ♀?
Glaucis hirsuta BOIE, Isis, 1831, p. 545.—REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 15 (1853).
 —BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 249.—CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 4 (1860).—GOULD, Mon. Troch. I, pl. 5 (1861).—SALV. & ELLIOT, Ibis, 1873, p. 276.—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. I, p. 39.—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 6 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).
Trochilus dominicus LICHT. (*nec* Linn.) Doublt. p. 10, Sp. 110.
Polytmus hirsutus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 108 (1844).

- Glancis maceppa* REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 15 (1853).—Br. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 249.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. I, pl. 6 (1861).
Glancis melanura GOULD, P. Z. S. 1860, p. 364; *ib.* Mon. Troch. I, pl. 9 (1861).
Glancis lanceolata GOULD, Mon. Troch. I, pl. 8 (1861).
Glancis ænea LAWR. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1867, p. 232.
Glancis hirsutus SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 78 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 271, 487 (1878).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Bill stout, long and curved; the upper mandible dark, the lower mandible light; top of head dull brown; back green, the feathers delicately edged with rufous; tail bronze green on the central feathers, the rest rufous, showing a sub-terminal bar of greenish brown, and all the feathers tipped with white; underparts dull rufous; the throat showing greenish feathers in places.

Female:—Similar to the male, but lacks the mottling on the throat, the entire surface being rufous.

Length (skin), 4.75; wing, 2; tail, 1.75; bill, 1.25.

HABITAT. Grenada.

GENUS *Lampornis* SWAINS.

Lampornis SWAINSON. Zool. Journ. III, p. 358 (1827).

Lampornis dominicus (LINN.).

- Trochilus dominicus* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 191 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 489 (1788).—LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 309 (1790).
Trochilus margaritaceus GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 490 (1788).
Trochilus aurulentus VIEILL. Ois. Dor. pl. XII (1802).—SHAW, Gen. Zool. VIII, p. 306 (1811).
Polytmus margaritaceus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 108 (1844).
Lampornis margaritaceus BP. Consp. I, p. 72 (1850).
Eulampis aurulentis BP. Consp. I, p. 71 (1850); *ib.* Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 250.
Margarochrysis aurulenta REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 11 (1853).
Hypophania dominica REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 11 (1853).
Lampornis aurulenta SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 233.
Lampornis aurulentus CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 377.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. II, pl. 79 (1861).—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. I, p. 152.—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 223 (1878).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 153 (1881).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168.
Lampornis virginialis GOULD, Mon. Troch. II, pl. 80 (1861).
Trochilus (Lampornis) aurulentus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1866).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 600.

Lampornis dominicus ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 349; *ib.* Mon. Troch. p. 41 (1878).—CORY, Ed. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 90 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Entire upper parts yellowish green; throat bright golden green; breast and belly purplish black; flanks green, showing a spot of white; under tail-coverts dark purple; wings purplish brown; outer tail-feathers violet-purple, bordered with steel blue; median feathers bronze green; bill and feet black.

Female.—Underparts dull gray, whitening on the throat; tail tipped with white; rest as in the male.

Immature specimens have the underparts dull brownish white, with a line of metallic green passing down the middle of the throat, continuing in a line of black down the middle of the breast and abdomen to the vent.

Length, 4.90; wing, 2.60; tail, 1.85; bill, .93.

HABITAT. Haiti, San Domingo, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas?

Lampornis viridis (VIEILL.).

Trochilus viridis AUD. & VIEILL. Ois. Dor. I, p. 34 (1802).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 600.

Lampornis viridis BP. Consp. I, p. 71 (1850).—GOULD, Mon. Troch. II, pl. 78 (1861).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 81 (1873).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII. p. 222 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).

Chalybura viridis REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 10 (1853).

Agyrtia viridis REICH. Troch. Enum. p. 7 (1855).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage bright green, showing a bluish tinge on the under surface when held in the light; tail steel blue; wings dark brown; bill black.

Female.—Upper surface bright golden green; head brownish; underparts dull ashy-white, tinged with green on the sides and flanks; central tail-feathers bronze green, rest of tail-feathers showing dark blue on their inner webs, and golden brown on the outer. all of the feathers narrowly tipped with white.

Length (skin), 4; wing, 2.50; tail, 1.75.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

Lampornis mango (LINN.).

Trochilus mango LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 191 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 491 (1788).

Trochilus porphyrorus SHAW, Nat. Misc. IX, p. 333.

Polytmus porphyrorus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 108 (1844).

- Lampornis mango* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 88 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 72 (1850).—GOULD, Mon. Troch. II, pl. 74 (1861).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 284.—ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 350.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 81 (1873).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 39 (1878).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).
- Floresia porphyryra* REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 11 (1853).
- Lampornis floresi* BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 250.
- Anthracothorax porphyryrus* REICH. Troch. Enum. p. 8 (1855).
- Lampornis porphyryra* CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 19 (1860).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 79.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 201.
- Lampornis porphyryrus* GOULD, Mon. Troch. II, pl. 81 (1861).—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. I, p. 163.
- Eudoxa porphyryra* HEINE, J. f. O. 1863, p. 179.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Upper parts olive green; a golden brownish tinge on the back, showing a gloss of purple on the nape; a broad band of metallic purple passes from the bill on each side of the neck; throat and upper breast greenish black; dull black on the belly; tail-feathers purple, edged with steel blue, two central feathers dull black.

The female of this species is described as having the chin green and the throat greenish purple.

Length, 4.85; wing, 2.70; tail, 1.90; bill, .88.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

GENUS *Eulampis* BOIE.

Eulampis BOIE, Isis, 1831, p. 547.

Eulampis jugularis (LINN.).

- Trochilus jugularis* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 190 (1766).—LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 305 (1790).
- Trochilus auratus* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 487 (1788).
- Trochilus violaceus* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 488 (1788).
- Trochilus venustissimus* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 490 (1788).
- Trochilus cyanomelas* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 498 (1788).
- Trochilus cyaneus* LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 309 (1790).
- Trochilus granatinus* LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 305 (1790).
- Trochilus bancrofti* LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 317 (1790).
- Souimanga prasinoptère* VIEILL. Ois. Dor. II, p. 65 (1802).
- “*Certhia prasinoptera* SPARR. Mus. Carls. t. 81” ?
- Trochilus (Eulampis) auratus* LESS. Syn. Genr. Troch. p. 7 (1831).
- Polytmus jugularis* GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 108 (1844).
- Topaza violacea* GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 110 (1844).
- Eulampis jugularis* BP. Consp. I, p. 72 (1850).—REICH. Aufz. Colib. p.

11 (1853).—CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 17 (1860).—GOULD. Mon. Troch. II, pl. 82 (1861).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 169.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 272.—ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 352.—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. II, p. 131.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 81 (1873).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 43 (1878).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 60, 192, 358, 458, 487 (1878).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 167 (1880).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 42.—GRISDALE, Ibis, 1882, p. 486.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Upper surface velvet black; wings metallic green; upper and under tail-coverts bright metallic bluish green; entire throat including the chin beautiful purple, dull golden in some lights; tail bluish green; bill black.

Length, 4.50; wing, 3.05; tail, 1.65; bill .90.

HABITAT. Lesser Antilles.

Eulampis holosericeus (LINN.).

Trochilus holosericeus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 191 (1766).—LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 305 (1790).—LESS. Colib. p. 76 (1831).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 585.

Polytmus holosericeus GRAY. Gen. Bds. I, 108 (1844).

Eulampis holosericeus BP. Consp. I, p. 72 (1850).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 377.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. II, pl. 83 (1861).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 170.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 272: *ib.* 1874, p. 175.—ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 352.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 81 (1873).—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. I, p. 134.—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 60, 192, 234, 272, 358, 458, 487 (1878).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 42 (1878).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 167 (1880).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 42.—GRISDALE, Ibis, 1882, p. 486.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).

Sericotes chlorolæmus REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 11 (1853).

Sericotes holosericeus REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 11 (1853).

Eulampis chlorolæmus BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 250.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. II, pl. 84. (1861).

Anthracothorax (Sericotes) holosericeus REICH. Troch. Enum. p. 9 (1855).

Anthracothorax chlorolæmus REICH. Troch. Enum. p. 9 (1855).

Lampornis holosericeus CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 19 (1860).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 224 (1878).

Lampornis chlorolæmus CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 19 (1860).

Eulampis longirostris GOULD, Intr. Troch. octavo ed. p. 69 (1861).

Trochilus (Lampornis) holosericeus SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 600.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Upper plumage dark green, with a slight golden tinge on the back; throat bright green, ending with a patch of blue

on the breast; belly greenish black; upper and under tail-coverts bright bluish-green; tail dark blue, showing slight purple reflections.

The sexes are described as similar.

Length, 4.30; wing, 3; tail, 1.50; bill, .85.

HABITAT. Lesser Antilles.

GENUS *Aithurus* CAB. & HEIN.

Aithurus CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 50 (1860).

Aithurus polytmus (LINN.).

Trochilus polytmus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 189 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 486 (1788).—LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 302 (1790).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 97 (1847).—GOULD. Mon. Troch. IV, pl. 98 (1861).

Ornismya cephalatra LESS. Ois. Mouch. p. 78 (1829).

Trochilus maria HILL, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. III, p. 258 (1849).—GOSSE, Ill. Bds. Jam. pl. 22.

Polytmus cephalatra BP. Consp. I, p. 72 (1850).

Polytmus cephalater BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 254.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 79.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 201.

Aithurus polytmus CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 50 (1860).—GOULD, Intr. Troch. octavo ed. p. 75 (1861).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 284.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 134 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 82 (1873).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 96 (1878).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).

Aithurus fuliginosus MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 285.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 134 (1869).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Top of head, with elongated feathers, velvety black; back dark green; throat and underparts bright green; wings brown, with a tinge of purple; tail black, the two long tail-feathers showing peculiar uneven edging of the webs; bill dull red.

Female:—Upper parts green, brownish on the head; underparts white, tinged with green on the sides and flanks; middle tail-feathers green, bluish near the tip; outer tail-feathers heavily tipped with white, wanting on the two middle feathers.

Length, 8.50; wing, 2.50; tail, 5.50; bill, .80.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

GENUS *Thalurania* GOULD.

Thalurania GOULD, P. Z. S. 1848, p. 13.

Thalurania bicolor (GMEI.).

Trochilus bicolor GMEI. Syst. Nat. I, p. 496 (1788).—VIEILL. Ois. Dor. p. 75 (1802).

Ornismya wagleri LESS. Hist. Ois. Mouch. p. 203 (1829).

Hylocharis wagleri GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 114 (1844).

Thalurania wagleri BP. Consp. I, p. 77 (1850).—REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 7 (1853).—CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 24 (1860).—GOULD, Mon. Troch. II, pl. 109 (1861).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 83 (1873).—SALV. & ELLIOT, Ibis, 1873, p. 360.—LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 46 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 61, 487 (1878).

Thalurania bicolor GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 130 (1869).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 102 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Entire head and throat deep blue, but very slightly metallic; back dark green; breast and abdomen metallic golden-green; tail-coverts greenish-blue; tail steel blue; wings brown; upper mandible black; under mandible flesh-color, tipped with black.

Female:—Upper surface green, showing slight bronze reflections; underparts dull white, marked with green on the flanks and sides; outer tail-feathers tipped with white; rest of tail-feathers green, broadly marked with blue on the terminal portion.

Length, 3.80; wing, 2.35; tail, 1.70; bill, .60.

HABITAT. Dominica.

GENUS **Trochilus** LINN.

Trochilus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, p. 189 (1766).

Trochilus colubris LINN.

Trochilus colubris LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 191 (1766).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 98 (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 291 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 141 (Cuba); *ib.* 1878, p. 159 (Porto Rico); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 221 (1878) (Porto Rico).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 105 (1878) (Bahamas).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

Orthorhynchus colubris D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 126 (1840).

Mellisuga colubris BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).

Recorded from Bahamas, Cuba, and Porto Rico.

GENUS **Mellisuga** BRISS.

Mellisuga BRISSON, Orn. III, p. 695 (1760).

Mellisuga minima (LINN.).

- Trochilus minimus* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 193 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 500 (1788).—LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 320 (1790).
Trochilus minutulus VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 73 (1807).
Trochilus vicilloti SHAW, Gen. Zool. VIII, p. 347 (1812).
Ornismya minima LESS. Ois. Mouch. pl. 79 (1829).
Hylocharis nigra GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 114 (1844).
Mellisuga humilis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 127 (1847).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 285.
Trochilus catherinæ SALLÉ, Rev. Zool. 1849, p. 498.
Hylocharis niger BP. Consp. I, p. 81 (1850).
Mellisuga minima BP. Consp. I, p. 81 (1850).—REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 6 (1853).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 233.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. III, p. 133.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 285.—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. IV, p. 82 (1877).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 103 (1878).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 153 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 92 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).
Mellisuga humila ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 201.
Trochilus (Mellisuga) minimus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1866).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above bright green; flanks green; throat dull white, spotted with brown, heaviest on the lower part; underparts white; under tail-coverts tipped with green; tail black; bill and feet black.

Female:—Resembles the male, but lacks the spots on the throat; lateral tail-feathers tipped with white.

Length, 2.70; wing, 1.50; tail, .60; bill, .45.

HABITAT. Jamaica, Haiti, and San Domingo.

GENUS *Calypte* GOULD.

Calypte GOULD, Intr. Troch. octavo ed. p. 87 (1861).

Calypte helenæ (LEMB.).

- Orthorhynchus helenæ* LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 70 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).
Orthorhynchus boothi CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 99.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1859, p. 347.
Calypte helenæ GOULD, Mon. Troch. III, pl. 136 (1861).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 145 (1869).—ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 354.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 144.—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. IV, p. 77 (1877).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 108 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Head, throat, and elongated feathers of the neck metallic red, almost pink in some lights; upper parts greenish-blue, becoming steel-blue on the tail; breast grayish-white; belly and flanks greenish; wings purplish-brown.

Female:—Head dull brown; back green, shading into blue on the lower part; underparts grayish-white; tail bluish-green, outer feathers tipped with white.

Length (skin), 2.50; wing, 1.25; tail, .80; bill, .45.

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Doricha* REICH.

Doricha REICH. Aufz. der Colib. p. 12 (1853).

Doricha evelynæ (BOURC.).

Calothorax evelynæ GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 110 (1844).—REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 13 (1853).—GOULD, Mon. Troch. III, pl. 156 (1861).

Trochilus evelynæ BOURC. P. Z. S. 1847, p. 44.

Calothorax evillina BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 257.

Lucifer evelinæ REICH. Troch. Enum. p. 10 (1855).

Trochilus bahamensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 106 (1859).

Doricha evelynæ GOULD, Intr. Troch. octavo ed. p. 95 (1861).—ELLIOT, Ibis. 1872, p. 353.—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. IV. p. 38 (1877).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 125 (1878).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 108 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above green, showing slight golden reflections on the back, with the tips of the feathers in some specimens, bluish; head darker; throat beautiful purple-violet, below which is a band of white; underparts green, mixed with rufous, shading into white on the flanks; crissum pale rufous white; wings brownish purple; tail appearing black, very dark purple in some lights; outer feathers with faint terminal spot of rufous, second with inner web, and third with inner and basal half of outer web cinnamon; bill and feet black.

Female:—Purple gorget wanting and replaced by dull white, with a slight tinge of rufous; upper parts paler than in the male; sides cinnamon, becoming brightest under the wings; central feathers of the tail bright green, the rest cinnamon; an oblique purplish band on the tips of the fourth feathers.

Length, 3.40; wing, 1.70; tail, 1.40; tarsus, .15; bill, .70.

HABITAT. Bahamas.

Doricha lyrura GOULD.

Doricha lyrura GOULD, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 4th ser. IV, pp. 111, 112 (1869).—ELLIOT, Ibis. 1872, p. 354.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium

Neotr. p. 85 (1873).—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. IV, p. 41 (1877).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 126 (1878).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 110 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General appearance the same as *D. evelynæ*, but differs from it by showing the beautiful purple-violet on the forehead as well as on the throat, and also having a much longer tail, formed somewhat in the shape of a lyre, from which this bird has derived its name. The throat of *D. lyrura* shows bright blue in some lights on the lower part, while that of *D. evelynæ* is almost entirely purple-violet, showing the bluish tinge very slightly if at all.

Female:—Upper parts brownish-green; throat and upper breast dull white; rest of underparts pale rufous brown; central tail-feathers green, rest of tail-feathers pale rufous, showing a black band in the centre.

Length, 3.64; wing, 1.60; tail, 1.58; tarsus, .13; bill, .60.

HABITAT. Inagua and Long Island.

GENUS *Bellona* MULS. & VERR.

Bellona MULS. & VERR. Class. Troch. p. 75 (1865).

Bellona cristata (LINN.).

Trochilus cristatus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 192 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 498 (1788).—LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 317 (1790).—SCHOMB. Hist. Barb. p. 681.

Trochilus puniceus GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 497 (1788).

Trochilus pileatus LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 318 (1790).

Ornismya cristata LESS. Troch. p. 20 (1831).

Mellisuga cristata GRAY. Gen. Bds. I, p. 113 (1844).

Orthorhynchus cristatus BP. Consp. I, p. 83 (1850).—REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 11 (1853).—CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 61 (1860).—GOULD, Mon. Troch. IV, pl. 205 (1861).—ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 355.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 175.—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 272, 487 (1878).

Orthorhynchus ornatus GOULD. Mon. Troch. IV, pl. 206 (1861).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 272.—ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 355.—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 42.

Trochilus exilis SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 584.

Bellona cristata MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. III, p. 193 (1876).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 178 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

Orthorhynchus exilis ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 167 (1880).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Forehead and crown bright golden-green, feathers lengthened, forming a crest, the green gradually fading and becoming dark blue on the crest; upper plumage green; throat dull

smoke brown; underparts dull black, showing a faint purplish tinge; bill and feet black.

Female.—Upper parts bronze-green; underparts grayish-brown; central tail-feathers bronze-green, rest of tail-feathers brownish, tipped with ash on the outer feathers.

Length, 2.90; wing, 2; tail, 1.35; bill, .40.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Martinique, and St. Bartholomew.

Bellona exilis (GMEL.).

Trochilus exilis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 484 (1788).—LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 310 (1790).

Trochilus cristatellus LATH. Ind. Orn. Supp. p. 39 (1790).

Mellisuga exilis GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 113 (1844).

Orthorhynchus chlorolophus BP. Consp. I, p. 83 (1850).

Orthorhynchus exilis REICHL. Aufz. Colib. p. 11 (1853).—BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 256.—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 141.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. IV, pl. 207 (1861).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 170.—ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 355.—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 234, 458, 487 (1878).—GRISDALE, Ibis, 1882, p. 486.

Trochilus (Orthorhynchus) exilis SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 600.

Bellona exilis MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. III, p. 196 (1876).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 179 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Forehead and crest bright golden-green, becoming darker green at the tip; upper parts dark green, tinged with bronze on the upper tail-coverts; throat smoke-brown, becoming dull purplish-black on the belly; tinged with green on the sides and flanks; central tail-feathers dull green, rest of tail-feathers dark purple.

Female.—Upper plumage dark green; underparts smoke-gray, tinged with green on the sides; wing-coverts bronzy-green; wings purplish-brown; two central tail-feathers dull green; outer tail-feathers tipped with gray.

Length, 3.40; wing, 2.05; tail, 1.45; bill, .55.

HABITAT. Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Dominica, St. Croix, Montserrat, Nevis, and Martinique.

GENUS *Sporadinus* BP.

Sporadinus BONAPARTE, Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 255.

Sporadinus elegans (VIEILL.).

Trochilus elegans VIEILL. Ois. Dor. I, p. 32 (1802).

Ornismya swainsonii LESS. Ois. Mouch. pp. 17, 197 (1829).

- Hylocharis elegans* GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 114 (1844).
Lampornis elegans BP. Consp. I, p. 72 (1850).
Riccordia elegans REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 8 (1853).
Sporadinus elegans BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 255.—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 233.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. V, pl. 347 (1861).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 94 (1873).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 241 (1878).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, IV, p. 153 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 93 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).
Chlorestes elegans REICH. Troch. Enum. p. 4 (1855).
Sporadicus elegans CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 25 (1860).
Trochilus (Sporadinus) elegans BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1866).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Upper parts bronze-green; throat bright metallic green; a portion of the breast black; wings brownish-purple; tail dark brown, with a bronze lustre on the upper surface; bill flesh color, tip black.

Female:—Above bronze-green; top of head grayish; underparts brownish-gray; central tail-feathers bronze-green; rest of tail-feathers gray, with subterminal black bar; some of the feathers glossed with green.

Length, 4; wing, 2.20; tail, 1.70; bill, .70.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Sporadinus riccordi (GERV.).

- Trochilus riccordi* GERV. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1835, pls. 41. 42.—BP. Consp. I, p. 81 (1850).
Ornismya parzudaki LESS. Rev. Zool. 1838, p. 315.
Orthorhynchus riccordi D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 128 (1840).
Hylocharis riccordi GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 114 (1844).
Riccordia raimondi REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 8 (1853).
Sporadinus riccordi BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 255.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. V, pl. 348 (1861).—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. II, p. 74 (1875).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 241 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).
Chlorestes raimondi REICH. Troch. Enum. p. 4 (1855).
Chlorestes riccordi GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 99.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 291 (1856); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 142.
Sporadicus riccordi CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 25 (1860).
Sporadinus riccordi SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 94 (1873).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 111 (1880).
Sporadinus bracei LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 50 (1877).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 113 (1880).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Entire plumage bronzy green, becoming metallic on the throat; wings purplish brown; four central tail-feathers bronze, the remainder purplish black, showing bronze on the outer webs; under tail-coverts white; upper mandible dark brown; lower mandible pale, becoming dark at the tip; tail forked.

Female:—Resembles the male, except having the crown brownish; throat and centre of abdomen pale buff; under tail-coverts grayish-white.

Length, 3.60; wing, 1.80; tail, 1.50; tarsus, .15; bill, .75.

HABITAT. Cuba and Bahamas.

Sporadinus maugæi (VIEILL.).

Trochilus maugæus VIEILL. Dict. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 568 (1817).

Ornismya magæi LESS. Ois. Mouch. p. 194 (1829).

Thaumatias ourissia BP. Consp. I, p. 79 (1850).

Sporadinus maugæi BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 255.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. V, pl. 349 (1861).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 94 (1873).—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. II, p. 77 (1875).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 242 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

Trochilus maugæi SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 600.

Chlorestes gertrudis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 315.

Chlorolampis gertrudis CAB. J. f. O. 1875, p. 223.

Sporadinus (Marsyas) maugæi MULS. Cat. Ois. Mouch. p. 13 (1875).

Chlorolampis maugæus GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 225 (1878).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Entire plumage bright green, the feathers showing a golden tinge when held in the light; throat dark blue, golden-green in some lights; tail dark blue; wings dark brown.

Female:—Underparts dull white; the central feathers of the tail green, the rest grayish-green, with a band of blue near the tip; outer feathers tipped with grayish-white.

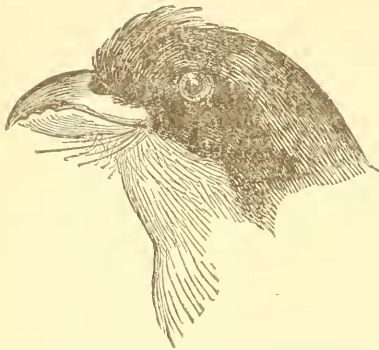
Length (skin), 3.35; wing, 2; tail, 1.25; bill, .55.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

FAMILY TROGONIDÆ.

GENUS *Priotelus* GRAY.

Priotelus GRAY, List. Gen. Bds. 1840.

Priotelus temnurus (TEMN.).

Trogon temnurus TEMM. Pl. Col. No. 326 (1820-39).—VIGORS, Zool. Journ. 1827, p. 443.—GOULD, Mon. Trog. pt. II (1835).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 165 (1840).—GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 319 (1857).

Priotelus temnurus BP. Consp. I, p. 150 (1850).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 106.—BREWER, Pt. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860). GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 83, (1869)

—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 298 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 165.

Priotelus temnurus SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 103 (1873).

Prionoteles temnurus CORY. List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of the head dark blue, purplish on the crown; back bright green, showing a tinge of bluish in some lights; rump showing distinctly bluish, green in some lights; throat white, shading into gray on the breast; belly and under tail-coverts bright red; tail-feathers square at the tips, the two central feathers green on the inner webs, bluish on the outer; rest of tail, except the three outer feathers, blue; outer tail-feather having the terminal half dull white, grayish on the outer web; basal half of the inner web of outer tail-feather dark blue; the second and third feathers nearly the same, but having the white on the outer web more restricted; on the third feather the white appears only in two or three spots, but the terminal portion of the feather for an inch or more is entirely dull grayish white; primaries dark brown, the feathers heavily barred with white on the outer web; some of the coverts also banded with white; lower mandible reddish; upper mandible dark brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 10; wing, 5; tail, 5; tarsus, .50; bill, .62.

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Temnotrogon* BONAP. *

Temnotrogon BONAPARTE. Consp. Voluer. Zygodaet. No. 8, p. 14, 1854."

Temnotrogon roseigaster (VIEILL.).

Couroucou à ventre rouge, de Saint Dominique, BUFF. Hist. Nat. Ois. VI, p. 287 (1779).

"*Le Couroucou à caleçon rouge, ou Le Couroucou Damoiseaux*, LE VAILL. Nat. Cour. pl. 13, p. 18."

Trogon roseigaster VIEILL. Ency. Méth. III, p. 1358 (1820).—GOULD, Mon. Trog. pl. 20 (1838).—BP. Consp. I, p. 149 (1850).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 235.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1866).

Trogon rhodogaster TEMM. Pl. Col. III (1820-39).

Temnotrogon roseigaster BP. Consp. Volucr. Zygodact. No. 8, p. 14 (1854).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 83 (1869).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 95 (1885).—List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

Temnotrogon rhodogaster SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 103 (1873).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of the head, back, and upper tail-coverts lustrous golden green; breast and throat gray, showing a tinge of green when held in the light; belly and under tail-coverts bright red; primaries and secondaries dark slaty brown, the outer webs barred with white; wing-coverts green, narrowly barred with white; under surface of tail dark blue, the three outer feathers having the outer webs and tips white, but showing a spot of black on the outer web near the tip; the inner webs of the two central tail-feathers dull greenish, extending nearly to the tip where it is replaced by the blue of the outer web; bill yellow; feet brownish.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 11; wing, 5.40; tail, 6.40; tarsus, .65; bill, .65.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

FAMILY CUCULLIDÆ.

GENUS *Crotophaga* LINN.

Crotophaga LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, p. 154 (1766).

Crotophaga ani LINN.

Crotophaga ani LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 154 (1766).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 282 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 99 (1850).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 234.—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 377.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 203.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 153.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1866).—SUNDEV, Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 600.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 107 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDG. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 488 (1874).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 159; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 233 (1878).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 193, 273, 487 (1878).

—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 41.—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 118 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 100 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VII, p. 172 (1884).

Crotophaga minor LESS. Tr. Orn. p. 130 (1831).

Crotophaga leucirostris? BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 105 (1859).

Crotophaga rugirostris CUNLL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 296 (1866).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper mandible much curved; culmen rising above the head, flattened to a sharp edge; nostrils situated in the middle of the lower half of the upper mandible; general color black, showing bluish reflections; the feathers of the head, neck, breast, and upper part of the back with metallic bronze borders; iris brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 12.25; wing, 6.20; tail, 7.50; tarsus, 1.50; bill, 1.10.

HABITAT. West Indies.

GENUS *Saurothera* VIEILL.

Saurothera VIEILLOT, "Analyse, p. 36, 1816."

Saurothera vetula (LINN.).

Cuculus vetula LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 169 (1766).

Saurothera jamaicensis LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1847, p. 354.

Saurothera vetula GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 273 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 96 (1850).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, 202.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 323 (1862).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 283.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 208 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 107 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

Coceyus vetula SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, I, p. 39 (1864).

SP. CHAR.—Top of head, including the eye, dark olive brown; lighter brown on the nape; rest of back and wings light gray; throat white; breast and belly tinged with pale rufous; under surface of wings chestnut rufous; primaries chestnut rufous, tipped with pale olive; tail feathers, except central ones, bluish black, tipped with white.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 14.50; wing, 5; tail, 7.50; tarsus, 1; bill, 1.50.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Saurothera dominicensis LAFR.

Saurothera dominicensis LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1847, p. 355.—SALLE, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 234.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1866).—

GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 208 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 107 (1873).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo. p. 98 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168.

Coccygus dominicensis SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, I, p. 40 (1864).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Head, back, breast, and two central tail-feathers slate color, darkest on the head, where it sometimes shows a faint brownish tinge, and lightest, being almost ashy on the breast; wing-coverts and tertiaries slaty gray, showing pale greenish reflections when held in the light; primaries and some of the secondaries bright rufous brown, the first two edged with dull greenish, and all tipped with the same color; outer tail-feathers bluish, tipped with white, becoming dull olive at the base; two central tail-feathers tipped with black; throat and abdomen pale rufous; a bare space encircling the eye bright red; bill and legs slaty.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 15.50; wing, 5.50; tail, 9; tarsus, 1.40; bill, 1.60.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Saurothera vieilloti Bp.

Saurothera vetula VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XXXII, p. 348.—LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1847, p. 357.

Saurothera vieilloti Bp. Consp. I, p. 97 (1856).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 324 (1862). SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 599.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 208 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 107 (1873).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 230 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

Saurothera vieilloti var. *rufescens* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 256 (1866).

SP. CHAR.—Entire upper surface pale olive brown; throat dull white, shading into gray on the breast; belly and under tail-coverts chestnut brown; tail olive, tipped with black, and narrowly edged on the tip with white; primaries having the outer webs pale olive, and and heavily marked with rufous on the terminal portions of the inner webs; secondaries showing distinctly olive green.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 16; wing, 5; tail, 8.50; tarsus, 1.05; bill, 1.40.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

Saurothera merlini D'ORB.

Saurothera merlini D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 152 (1840).—Bp. Consp. I, p. 97 (1850).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 104.—GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 319 (1857).—BREWER,

Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 296 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 158.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 208 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 107 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

Coccyzus merlini SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, I, p. 40 (1864).

SP. CHAR.—Very large. The head and back brown, with a tinge of olive, brightest on the head and rump; throat dull ashy white, shading distinctly ashy on the breast; rest of underparts pale chestnut brown; under surface of wings rufous; pale chestnut on the under coverts; primaries dark chestnut rufous, tipped with olive, showing slight metallic reflections; wing-coverts pale olive; two central tail-feathers dull olive, showing a brownish tinge on basal portions; rest of tail-feathers dull olive, showing a brownish tinge slightly on the inner webs, and having a subterminal band of black, tipped with white.

Length, 21; wing, 7.25; tail, 12; tarsus, 1.50; bill, 2.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Saurothera bahamensis BRYANT.

Saurothera vetula BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 106 (1859).

Saurothera bahamensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. IX, p. 280 (1864).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 116 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above pale olive, showing slight greenish reflections; throat and breast dull grayish white; belly and crissum tawny; primaries mostly rufous; tail-feathers, except the two central ones, tipped with pale brownish white; legs slaty blue; soles of the feet yellow; eyelids vermilion red; upper mandible brownish, shading into slate color at the base; iris brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 18; wings, 6.25; tail, 9.50; tarsus, 1.50; bill, 1.80.

HABITAT. Bahamas.

GENUS *Coccyzus* VIEILL.

Coccyzus VIEILLOT, Analyse, p. 28, 1816.

Coccyzus americanus (LINN.).

Cuculis americanus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 170 (1766).

Coccyzus carolinensis D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 150 (1840).

Coccyzus americanus GOSSE. Bds. Jam. p. 279 (1847).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 146 (St. Croix).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.

VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 202 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 295 (1866).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 166 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 156 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. VII, p. 233 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 117 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).

Coccyzus dominicus MARCH. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 154 (Jamaica).

Coccyzus bairdi SCL. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 120 (Jamaica).

Coccyzus americanus CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 104 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

This species occurs in the Bahama Islands, Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto Rico. It has also been recorded from St. Croix.

Coccyzus minor (GMEL.).

Cuculus minor GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 411 (1788).

Cuculus seniculus LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 219 (1790).

Coccyzus seniculus VIEILL. Ency. Méth. p. 1346.—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 281 (1847).—BP. Consp. I. p. 111 (1850).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 234.—NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 150.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 377.—CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. IV, p. 78 (1861).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 202.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 121.—PELZ. Orn. Bras. p. 273 (1871).

Coccyzus helviventris CAB. in Schomb. Guian. III, p. 714 (1848).

Coccyzus minor BAIRD, Bds. N. Am. p. 78 (1858).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 104.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba I, p. 295 (1866).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 96 (1866).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 482 (1874).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880); *ib.* CORY, VI, p. 154 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 101 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

Coccyzus nesiotus CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. IV, p. 78 (1861).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 121.

Coccyzus dominicus SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 323 (1862).

Coccyzus seniculus SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas. I, p. 38 (1864).

Coccyzus seniculus SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 599.

Coccyzus minor LÉOT. Ois. Trin. p. 353.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 255 (1866).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 166.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 157; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 231 (1878).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 62, 193, 234, 487 (1878).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 117 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VII, p. 172 (1884).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above grayish olive, tinged with ash on the head; underparts yellowish brown, darkest on the thighs, and becoming pale on the throat; a streak of dark brown behind the eye, passing

under it; quills and under wing-coverts yellowish brown; outer tail-feathers black, tipped with white, and showing slight bronze reflections; the others lighter, except the central ones, tipped with white; under mandibles yellow, except at the tip.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 11.80; wing, 5.20; tail, 6.50; tarsus, 1.08; bill, .90.

HABITAT. Bahamas and Antilles.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus (WILS.).

Cuculus erythrophthalmus WILSON, Am. Orn. IV., p. 16 (1811).

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 73 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 295 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 157 (Cuba).

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 104 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

GENUS *Hyetornis* SCL.

Hyetornis SCLATER, Cat. Am. Bds. p. 321 (1862).

Hyetornis pluvialis (GMEL.).

Cuculus pluvialis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 411 (1788).

Piaya cinnamomiciventris LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 321.—DES MURS. Icon. Orn. pl. 65.

Piaya pluvialis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 277 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 111 (1850).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 79.—ALBRECHT. J. f. O. 1862, p. 203.—MARCII, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 283.

Hyetornis pluvialis SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 321 (1862).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 108 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

Hyetormantis pluvialis CAB. J. f. O. 1862, p. 203.

Coccygus pluvialis SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas. I, p. 39 (1864).

Hyetornis pluvianus GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 212 (1870).

SP. CHAR.—Top of the head smoky brown; rest of the upper surface olive; throat dull white showing a tinge of chestnut; rest of underparts dark chestnut brown; under wing-coverts rufous chestnut; primaries dull olive brown, with a slight metallic tinge of green on the inner webs of the primaries and distinctly perceptible on the secondaries; tail dull black, showing a slight purplish tinge; all of the tail-feathers tipped with white.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 18; wing, 7; tail 10; tarsus, 1.60; bill, 1.25.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Bucco cayennensis Sallé (P. Z. S. 1857, p. 234), from San Domingo, it is impossible to identify, as Sallé gives no description, and the genus does not occur in the West Indies.

FAMILY ALCEDINIDÆ.

GENUS *Ceryle* BOIE.

Ceryle BOIE, Isis, 1828, p. 316.

Ceryle stictipennis LAWR.

Ceryle torquata LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 459, 487 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

Ceryle stictipennis LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, p. 623 (1885).

“*Male*.—The upper plumage is ashy-blue, with a broad, pure white band across the hind neck, connecting with the white of the throat; lores black; a spot of white anterior to the eye, and another of the same color below it; the upper tail-coverts are colored like the back, and are barred on both webs with white; the two middle tail feathers are also colored like the back; the shafts are black, bordered narrowly on each side with deep black; they are conspicuously marked with triangular-shaped white spots on the middle of each web, these are nine in number on each side; the other tail feathers are black, with their outer edges colored like the back, and having pure white spots rounded in form on each web, those on the inner webs are much the largest; all the tail feathers are tipped with white; the quills are black, largely white on their inner webs and marked on the primaries with quadrate white spots on the outer ones, rather far apart; the secondaries have also small white spots on their outer webs, and on the inner webs large round spots, the outer webs are margined with ashy-blue; the tertiaries are largely ashy-blue on their outer webs, spotted and barred with white, the inner webs are brownish-black and marked with large spots of white: the wing-coverts are like the back in color, the larger ones are sparsely marked with small white spots; the scapulars are narrowly barred with white; the under wing-coverts are white, largely intermixed with cinnamon color; the throat is white: the lower part of the neck, the breast, and the abdomen are of a very dark cinnamon color; the lower part of the abdomen, the flanks, crissum and under tail-coverts are white, closely spotted and barred with rather dull ashy-blue; the tarsi and toes are dark brown; the bill is black, with the basal half of the under mandible yellow.

“Length, fresh, 17 inches; wing, $7\frac{3}{4}$; tail, $5\frac{1}{2}$; bill, 3.

“*Habitat*.—Guadeloupe, West Indies. Type in my collection.

“*Female*.—The color above is similar to that of the male, but it has the entire back and wings marked sparsely with small white spots; in the markings on the head, wings, and tail they are much alike; it has the white throat and band on the hind neck as in the male; across the lower part of the throat and upper part of the breast there is a broad band of ashy-blue, minutely freckled with white; this band is bordered narrowly below with white; the entire under plumage besides, and the under wing-coverts are deep cinnamon.

“Length (skin), $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches; wing, 8; tail, $5\frac{3}{4}$; bill, 3.

“The type of the female is in the National Museum, Washington, to which it was sent from Guadeloupe by Mr. L. Guesde.” (LAWR., l. c., orig. descr.)

It has always been supposed that *Ceryle torquata* did not differ from the Guadeloupe species, but Mr. Lawrence considers the West Indian bird as new and has described it as above. The greatest difference seems to be the white spotting of the wings and back, and the rufous marking of the under wing-coverts. Were it not for the isolated position where it occurs it would represent a variety of *C. torquata*, but as we have no record of its occurrence elsewhere in the West Indies, and as it is claimed to be resident in Guadeloupe, intergradation seems hardly probable, still the Lesser Antilles are not, as yet, so well known as to justify us in saying *C. torquata* does not occur elsewhere in the West Indies.

Ceryle alcyon (LINN.).

Alcedo alcyon LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 180 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 130 (1840).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 255 (1866) (Porto Rico).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 585 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 600 (Porto Rico).
Ceryle alcyon GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 81 (1847).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 233 (San Domingo).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 67 (St. Croix).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 108 (1859) (Bahamas).—BREWER, *ib.* p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 77 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 199 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 292 (1866).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 62 (1878) (Dominica); *ib.* p. 193 (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 292 (Grenada); *ib.* p. 359 (Martinique); *ib.* p. 459 (Guadeloupe).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 218 (1878) (Porto Rico).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1879, p. 765 (Montserrat).—ALLEN, Bull.

Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880) (Santa Lucia).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 115 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 153 (1881) (Haiti).—GRISDALE, Ibis, 1882, p. 486 (Montserrat).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 103 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).
Alcedo (Ceryle) aleyon BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1866) (San Domingo).

Common throughout the West Indies.

FAMILY TODIDÆ.

GENUS *Todus* LINN.

Todus BRISSON, Orn. IV, p. 528 (1760).—LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, p. 198 (1766).

Todus viridis LINN.

Todus viridis LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 178 (1766).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 72 (1847).—DENNEY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 38.—BP. Consp. I, p. 182 (1850).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 199.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 263 (1862).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 103 (1873).—SHARPE, Ibis, 1874, p. 349.—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Entire upper surface bright grass-green; throat bright red, the feathers showing delicate tipplings of white when held in the light; a narrow stripe of white on each side of the throat, becoming grayish as it reaches the breast; breast dull white, strongly tinged with green; belly very pale yellow; a patch of pink on the sides of the body; primaries dark brown, narrowly edged with green; the inner primaries and secondaries having nearly the entire outer web green; under surface of tail brownish; upper surface of tail green.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 4.60; wing, 1.80; tail, 1.40; tarsus, .45; bill, .62.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Todus angustirostris LAFR.

Todus angustirostris LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1851, p. 478.—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 233.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 91 (1866).—SHARPE, Ibis, 1874, p. 352.—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 107 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above bright green; throat dark crimson; the feathers slightly touched with white; underparts white; flanks pinkish; under wing- and tail-coverts pale yellow; a line of white extending from the base of the mandible, separating the colors of the head and throat, becoming grayish as it reaches the sides of the neck; entire upper mandible and terminal half of lower mandible dark brown; legs black.

The sexes are similar.

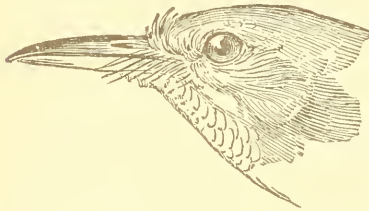
Length, 4; wing, 1.90; tail, 1.50; tarsus, .45; bill, .60; width of bill at middle, .12.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

Todus subulatus GOULD.

Le Todier de St. Dominique, "BUFF. Pl. Enl. p. 585, figs. 1, 2 (1783)."

Todus viridis "VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XXXIV, p. 184, pl. 29, fig. 4 (1819)."



Todus subulatus GOULD (Fig. sine descr.).—GRAY & MITCH. Gen. Bds. I. p. 63 pl. 22 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 182 (1850).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 79 (1869).—SHARPE, Ibis, 1874, p. 351.—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168.—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San

Domingo, p. 105 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

Todus dominicensis LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1847, p. 331.—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 233.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 91 (1866).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 103 (1873).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above bright green; throat crimson red, the feathers faintly tipped with white; underparts dull yellowish, the feathers edged with pale red on the basal portions, the color only slightly showing on the surface, and giving the chest and belly the appearance of being pale yellowish, faintly streaked with red; flanks pale pinkish red; wings dark brown, edged with green; tail green; crimson and under tail-coverts pale yellow; a line of dull white extending from the base of the mandible, separating the green of the head from the red of the throat; upper mandible dark brown; the tip of lower mandible dull brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 4.35; wing, 2.05; tail, 1.60; tarsus, .60; bill, .70; width of bill at middle, .20.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Todus pulcherrimus SHARPE.

Todus pulcherrimus SHARPE, Ibis, 1874, p. 353, pl. xiii, f. 3.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

“Above bluish-green, rather tinged with olive on the lower back, the wing-coverts showing a very strongly pronounced blue shade; quills blackish, bordered narrowly with light green, shading off into bluish towards the tips of the secondaries; tail dull greenish, with narrow margins of bluish green; forehead lighter and rather more olive-green than the back, and tinged with orange near the base of the beak; lores tinged with orange; sides of face yellowish green; sides of neck dull rufous; chin white; throat bright carmine, with silvery white margins to most of the feathers; rest of under surface with a light crimson blush, varied on the breast with white oval spots to the feathers, producing an ocellated appearance, the crimson colour brightest on the flanks, shading off into ochraceous buff on the sides of the vent; on each side of the upper breast a patch of greenish; under wing-coverts ochraceous buff, the outermost smaller coverts washed with pale carmine; upper mandible blackish, lower one yellowish; feet black.

“Total length, 3.5 inches; culmen, 0.85; wing, 1.9; tail, 1.4; tarsus, 0.65.

“HAB. Jamaica?

“This new species comes nearest to *T. subulatus* of S. Domingo, having, like that species, the white ocellations on the breast; but it differs from that bird and all other members of the genus by its brilliant coloration below, and by its being bluish green above.

“The type is in the British Museum.” (SHARPE, l. c., orig. descr.)

Todus hypochondriacus BRYANT.

Todus viridis DESM. II. N. Tang. pl. 67.—VIEILL. Gal. Ois. I. pl. 124 (1825).

Todus mexicanus LESS. Ann. Soc. Nat. XI, p. 167.—LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1847, p. 333.—BP. Consp. I, p. 182 (1850).—BAIRD, Ibis, 1867, p. 260.

Todus hypochondriacus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 250 (1866).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 598.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 103 (1873).—SHARPE, Ibis, 1874, p. 354.—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 219 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Entire upper plumage bright green; throat red, the feathers showing faint edgings of white when held in the light; a narrow stripe of white down the sides of the throat; cheeks green; breast grayish, becoming white on the belly; sides of the body and under tail-coverts yellow; a faint bluish tinge is perceptible on the carpus; under surface of tail dull brown; upper surface green.

Length, 4.75; wing, 1.75; tail, 1.10; tarsus, .50; bill, .60.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

General appearance of *T. viridis*, but lacking the broad pink patch on the sides of the body. Some specimens show a slight pinkish tinge.

Todus multicolor GOULD.

Todus multicolor GOULD, Icon. Av. pl. 2 (1837).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 132 (1840).—BP. Consp. I, p. 182 (1850).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 101.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1871, p. 288; *ib.* 1874, p. 146.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 103 (1873).—SHARPE, Ibis, 1874, p. 352.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

Todus portoricensis LESS. Ann. Soc. Nat. XI, p. 167 (1838).—GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 63 (1844).—LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1847, p. 332.—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 131 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).

SP. CHAR.—Entire upper plumage grass-green; a tinge of yellow in front of the eye; cheeks pale blue; throat red, showing the faint whitish tippings when held in the light; breast dull white, becoming gray on the belly; sides of the body pale pink; under tail-coverts yellowish green; under surface of tail pale brown, showing a slight bluish reflection; upper surface of tail green.

Length, 3.80; wing, 1.50; tail, 1.25; tarsus, .50; bill, .55.

HABITAT. Cuba.

FAMILY PICIDÆ.

GENUS *Picumnus* TEMM.

Picumnus TEMMINCK, NOUV. Rec. de Pl. Col. d'Ois. IV, 1820-39.

Picumnus micromegas SUNDEV.

Chloronerpes passerinus SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 234.

Picus (*Chloronerpes*) *passerinus* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 96 (1866).

Picumnus micromegas SUNDEV. Consp. Avi. Picin. p. 95 (1866).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 96 (1866).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 167.

Picumnus lawrencei CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 129 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 109 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Tail soft, composed of ten feathers; general plumage above olive green; forehead showing a tinge of black; top of the head bright yellow, cut by a band of red, again becoming yellow at the base; underparts yellowish, palest on the throat, mottled and streaked with brown feathers; on the sides of the neck marked with dull white, nearly joining above, forming an imperfect collar; wing-coverts and outer webs of primaries and secondaries olive green; inner webs brown, becoming pale on the edges; bill, legs, and feet dark slate color; iris reddish brown.

The adult female differs from the male in wanting the red band on the head.

Length, 5.10; wing, 2.75; tail, 1.85; tarsus, .70; bill, .62.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

GENUS *Campephilus* GRAY.

Campephilus GRAY, List Gen. Bds. p. 54 (1840).

Campephilus principalis bairdi.

Campephilus principalis Cab. J. f. O. 1856, p. 102.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).

Campephilus bairdi CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 322.—GUNDL. Repert. Físico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 293 (1866);—*ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 148.

Campephilus principalis var. *bairdi* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 496 (1874).

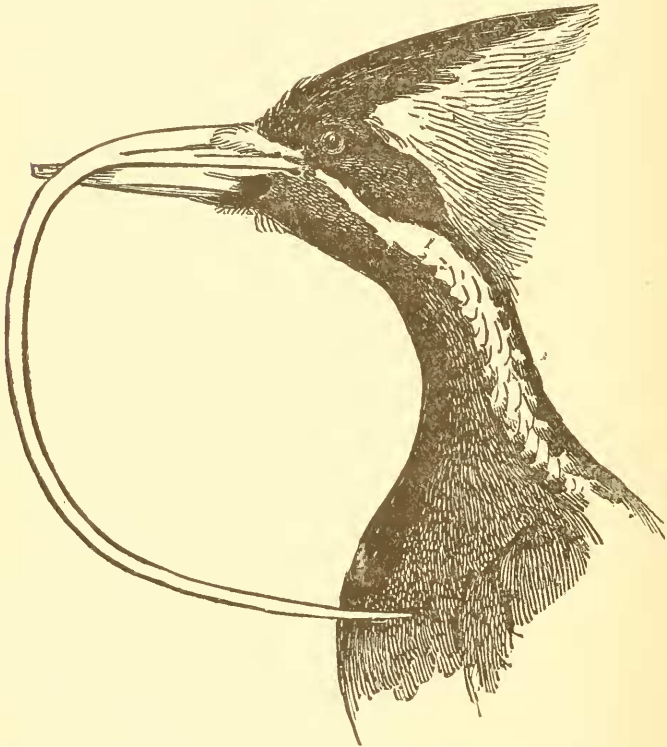
Campephilus principalis bairdi CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

“Much resembling *C. principalis*, but smaller and with the black anterior feathers of the crest larger than those succeeding, which are scarlet. White longitudinal line on the neck reaching quite to the base of the bill. In *C. principalis* the scarlet plumes of the crest are the longer, and the line on the neck does not extend to the base of the bill, both of which characters are very accurately shown in Audubon's plates B. of Am. pl. 66, and oct. ed. IV, pl. 256. Colors of all other parts in the present bird are the same as those of *C. principalis*.

“Total length about 18½ inches, wing, 9¼, tail, 6¾ inches.” (CASSIN. l. c., orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Cuba.

I have now before me eighteen examples of *C. principalis* and two of *C. bairdi*, and have examined three other specimens of the latter bird. In none of the Cuban birds does the white check stripe quite reach the bill and in most of them it lacks a quarter of an inch or more. Some examples of *C. principalis* show the white stripe *nearly* as long as the Cuban form. The length of this stripe is quite variable in the series from Florida. The "black anterior feathers of the crest" do not appear to be a constant character, as two examples of *C. principalis* from Florida show it as much as any Cuban specimens which I have seen.



In Dr. Gundlach's private museum at Ingenio Fermina, Cuba, I had the pleasure of seeing a most curious *C. bairdi*, which might well be called an ornithological monstrosity. The bird was perfect in every respect with the exception of the upper mandible, which had grown to the enormous length of nearly twelve inches, curving downward and passing the body on the left side, as shown in the accompanying figure.

GENUS *Dryobates* BOIE.

Dryobates BOIE, Isis, 1826, p. 977.

Dryobates villosus insularis.

Picus villosus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 106 (1859).—
CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 120 (1880).

Picus insularis MAYN. The Nat. in Florida, I, No. 4 (1855).

Picus villosus insularis CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above black, with a white band down the middle of the back, finely lined with black; all the quills, middle and larger wing-coverts with numerous spots of white; crown black; a patch over the eye, and a stripe from the mandible to the nape white; a black stripe from the eye, passing through the cheeks, over the nape, and joining the black of the back; a scarlet crescent around the base of the skull, joining the white superciliary stripe; underparts ashy, with the sides mottled and striped with black; two outer tail-feathers white, edged and tipped with pale brown; third black, with a patch of pale brown upon the outer web, the others black.

Female.—The scarlet crescent wanting, replaced by white.

Length, 7.25; wing, 4.20; tail, 3; tarsus, .70; bill, 1.

HABITAT. Northern Bahama Islands.

This form differs from *P. villosus* in the greater extent of white in front of the eye, the black streaks on the sides of the breast, and black shaft-lines on the white feathers of the back.

GENUS *Sphyrapicus* BAIRD.

Sphyrapicus BAIRD, Bds. N. A. p. 101 (1858).

Sphyrapicus varius (LINN.).

Picus varius LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 176 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba. Ois. p. 141 (1840).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 270 (1847).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 102 (Cuba).—NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 308 (St. Croix).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 106 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 396 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 202 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 284 (Jamaica).

Sphyrapicus varius GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 294 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 150 (Cuba).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 121 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Picus (Sphyrapicus) varius BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 65 (1867) (Bahamas).

Recorded from the Bahama Islands, Jamaica, Cuba, and St. Croix.

GENUS *Xiphidiopicus* BONAP.

Xiphidiopicus BONAPARTE, "Consp. Vol. Zygodact. p. 11 (1854)."

Xiphidiopicus percussus (TEMME.).

Picus percussus TEMME. Pl. Col. pp. 390, 424 (1820-39).—VIGORS, Zool Journ. III, p. 444 (1827).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba. Ois. p. 143 (1840).—THIENE, J. f. O. 1857, p. 153.

Dendrobates percussus GRAY, Gen. Bds. II, p. 437 (1844-49).

Chloropicus percussus MALH. Mém. Acad. Metz, 1848-49, p. 352.

Picus ruffellii WAGL. Syst. Av. sp. 29 (1827).

Chloronerpes percussus BP. Consp. I, p. 118 (1850).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 102.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 294 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 151.

Xiphidiopicus percussus BP. Consp. Vol. Zygodact. p. 11 (1854).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 339 (1862).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 199 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 100 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Forehead dull white, extending in a superciliary stripe down the sides of the head to the neck; top of the head bright red; a narrow stripe of smoky black passing from the eye down the sides of the neck; a narrow stripe of black on the centre of the throat from the chin, succeeded on the lower throat and upper breast by a broad patch of red; sides of throat dull white; back and upper surface of wings yellowish green; middle portion of breast pale yellow; feathers on the sides of the body barred with smoky black and white, showing a tinge of yellow; primaries dark brown, blotched with dull white on the edges of the webs; inner primaries and secondaries heavily edged with pale green on the outer web; two central tail-feathers dull black, showing a silvery tinge when held in the light; under surface of the tail showing feathers with narrow alternate bands of gray and pale brown.

The female differs from the male in having the top of the head black, the feathers showing narrow shaft lines of white; the red restricted to the base of the skull.

Length, 9; wing, 5; tail, 3.50; tarsus, .80; bill, .90.

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Melanerpes* SWAINS.

Melanerpes SWAINSON, F. B. A. II, 1831.

Melanerpes portoricensis (DAUD.).

- Picus portoricensis* DAUD. Ann. du Mus. II, p. 383, pl. 51 (1803).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 256 (1866).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 599.
- Picus rubidicollis* VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 63, pl. 117 (1807).—TEMME. Cat. Syst. p. 210 (1807).
- Melanerpes rubidicollis* GRAY, Gen Bds. II, p. 441 (1844-49).—BP. Consp. I, p. 115 (1850).
- Melanerpes portoricensis* A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 377.—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 377.—SCL. Cat. Am. Birds, p. 34 (1862).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 170.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 100 (1873).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 227 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1865).
- Melanerpes portoricensis* MALH. Mon. Pic. II, p. 205 (1862).
- Asyndesmus portoricensis* GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 201 (1870).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Entire upper surface black with greenish reflections; forehead dull white, reaching and nearly encircling the eye; throat, breast, and underparts dull crimson red, mixed with brownish on the sides of the body; a spot of white near the carpus; rump white; wings and tail brownish black.

Length, 7.50; wing, 5; tail, 3; tarsus, .90; bill, 1.

HABITAT. Porto Rico and St. Thomas.

Melanerpes hermanieri (LESS.).

- Picus hermanieri* LESS. Traité Orn. p. 228 (1831).
- Melanerpes hermanieri* MALH. Mém. Acad. Metz, 1848-49, p. 365.
- Linnaepicus hermanieri* MALH. N. Class. Pic. p. 53 (1850).—BP. Consp. Vol. Zygodact. sp. 255 (1854).
- Melanerpes hermanieri* BP. Consp. I, p. 515 (1850).—REICH. Handb. p. 381 (1853).
- Linnaepicus hermanieri* GRAY, Cat. Gen. Bds. p. 93 (1855).
- Melanerpes hermanieri* SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 100 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 459 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage black, showing a steel blue gloss on the back when held in the light; feathers on the breast tinged with dull red; a faint reddish tinge is perceptible on the forehead.

Female:—Similar to the male, perhaps smaller, and lacks the tinge of red on the forehead, although the reddish tinge on the forehead of the male is possibly not constant.

Length (skin), 10; wing, 5.50; tail, 4; tarsus, 1; bill, 1.25.

HABITAT. Guadeloupe.

GENUS *Centurus* SWAINSON.

Centurus SWAINSON. Class. Birds, II, p. 310. 1837.

Centurus striatus (MÜLL.).

Picus dominicensis, striatus, "BRISS. Orn. IV, p. 65, pl. 4, fig. 2 (1760) (♂ ad)."

Picus dominicensis "BRISS. t. c. pl. 3, fig. 2 (♀ ad)."

Le Pic rayé de St. Dominique "BRISS. Orn. IV, p. 65, pl. 4, fig. 1 (1760) (♂ ad).

Picus striatus MÜLL. Syst. Nat. Suppl. (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 427 (1788).—CUV. Rég. An. I, p. 451 (1829).—BRYANT. Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 96 (1866).

Centurus striatus GRAY, Gen. Bds. II, p. 442 (1844-49).—BP. Consp. I, p. 119 (1850).—SALLÉ. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 234.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 100 (1873).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. IV, p. 117 (1881).—CORY, Bull. Nat. Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 111 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168.

Zenaidura striatus MALH. Mon. Pic. II, p. 231 (1862).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Underparts yellowish green, showing a tinge of brownish olive on the breast, and gray on the throat; forehead and sides of the head gray: a patch of bright crimson red extending from the forehead to the nape, covering nearly the entire top of the head: rump crimson red: back alternately banded with black and yellowish green; upper surface of wings having the appearance of the back, except that they are alternately banded with black and yellow; upper surface of tail dark brown; bill and feet dark slate color.

Female:—Top of head black; the nape showing bright crimson red, which encroaches slightly upon the back of the head: rest as in the male.

Length, 9; wing, 4.60; tail, 3.60; tarsus, .90; bill, 1.20.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Centurus radiolatus (WAGL.).

Picus varius medius jamaicensis RAY, Syn. Av. p. 181, No. 11.

Picus jamaicensis EDW. Gleanings, Pl. 244 (♂ ad).

Pic varié Femelle de la Jamaïque BUFF. Pl. Enl. p. 597 (♂ ad).

Picus carolinus, part. LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 175 (1766).

Picus radiolatus WAGL. Syst. Av. No. 59 (1827); *ib.* Isis, 1829, p. 572.

Centurus radiolatus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 271 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 118 (1850).—REICH. Handb. p. 409 (1854).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 343 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 203.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 284.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p.

100 (1873).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. IV, p. 111 (1881).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Zebrapectus radiolatus MALH. Mon. Pic. II. p. 237 (1862).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Forehead and throat dull white; crown bright red; breast smoke gray, becoming yellowish-olive on the underparts; a faint reddish tinge near the vent, sometimes lacking; back black, the feathers delicately barred with dull white; rump black, barred with white; tail black, the inner webs of the two central feathers delicately barred with white; wings black, showing numerous dottings of white on the secondaries and the basal portions of the outer webs of some of the primaries.

Female:—Forehead white; top of the head smoky-brown; a band of red at the base of the skull; otherwise similar to the male.

Length, 10.50; wing, 5; tail, 3.50; tarsus, .90; bill, 1.25.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Centurus superciliaris (TEMME).

Picus superciliaris TEMME. Pl. Col. IV, p. 433 (1820-39).—CUV. Rég. An. p. 451 (1829).—WAGL. Isis, 1829, p. 515.—LESS. Traité d'Orn. p. 227 (1831).—THIENE. J. f. O. 1857, p. 153.

Colaptes superciliaris VIG. Zool. Journ. III, p. 445 (1827).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 146 (1840).

Colaptes superciliosus GRAY. Gen. Bds. II, p. 446 (1844-49).

Centurus superciliaris BP. Consp. I, p. 118 (1850).—REICH. Handb. p. 408 (1854).—GUNDEL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 103; *ib.* 1874, p. 152.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 342 (1862).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 101 (1873).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. IV, p. 115 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Zebrapectus superciliaris MALH. Mém. Acad. Metz, 1848-49, p. 361.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Forehead white, showing a faint tinge of orange red at base of the upper mandible; crown deep red, the color extending to the nape; a patch of black over and back of the eye; rest of head and throat dull grayish white; breast yellowish olive, becoming distinctly yellowish on the belly; a patch of deep red on the middle of the belly; back and wings heavily banded with black and white, showing a faint yellowish tinge on the back; primaries dark brown, narrowly tipped with white on the fifth and sixth; the two central tail-feathers heavily banded with black and white; the outer tail-feathers banded with black and white near the tip; rest of tail-feathers faintly tipped with white; bill black; feet black.

Female:—Similar to the male, but having top of the head white

succeeded by a band of dull black, which is in turn replaced by red on the base of the skull, extending to the nape.

Length, 11.50; wing, 5.80; tail, 4; tarsus, 1; bill, 1.50.

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Colaptes* SWAINS.

Colaptes SWAINSON, Zool. Journ. III, p. 353, Dec. 1827.

Colaptes chrysocaulosus GUNDL.

Colaptes chrysocaulosus GUNDL. Ann. N. Y. Lyc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 273 (1858).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1861, p. 210.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisco-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 294 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 153.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 101 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Colaptes auratus CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 103.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).

Colaptes auratus var. *chrysocaulosus* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 575 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of head gray; a nuchal patch of red; a malar stripe of black; sides of the head and throat pale chocolate; a patch of black on the breast; underparts dull yellowish white, heavily spotted with black; upper surface pale chocolate brown, banded with black; upper surface of primaries brown, having the shafts bright yellow; under surface of wings pale yellow; tail dark brown, some of the feathers showing narrow bands on the edges; under surface of tail yellow, feathers tipped with black; bill black and feet dark brown.

The female resembles the male, but differs from it in lacking the black malar stripe, having the throat and sides of the head entirely pale chocolate brown.

Length, 10.50; wing, 5.40; tail, 4.50; tarsus, .80; bill, 1.20.

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Nesocelus* SCL. & SALV.

Nesocelus SCLATER & SALVIN, App. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 155 (1873).

Nesocelus fernandinæ (VIG.).

Colaptes fernandinæ VIG. Zool. Journ. 1827, p. 445.—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 148 (1840).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 104.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisco-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 295 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 155.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 202 (1870).

Picus fernandinæ WAGL. Isis, 1829, p. 517.

Colaptes fernandina DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 39.

Geopicus fernandinæ MALH. Mém. Acad. Metz, 1848-49, p. 359; *ib.* Mon. Pic. II, p. 273 (1862).

Colaptes fernandiz REICH. Handb. Orn. p. 415, No. 975 (1854).

Nesocleus fernandinæ SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 101 (1873).—
CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of the head pale yellowish brown, each feather having a central stripe of dark brown, giving the head a delicate striped appearance; a space around the eye, extending beyond the ear-coverts, pale rufous brown; a stripe of black passes from the under mandible down the sides of the throat; chin and throat black, the feathers edged with yellowish white; rest of plumage having the feathers banded with yellow and dark brown, brightest on the underparts; under wing-coverts pale yellow, somewhat marked with brownish; wings and tail dark brown, thickly banded with yellow; under surface of wings and tail showing the shafts of the feathers clear pale yellow, the shafts being brown on the upper surface.

Female.—Similar to the male, but having the head and cheeks browner, and lacking the black stripe on the side of the throat.

Length (skin), 12; wing, 6.25; tail, 5; tarsus, 1; bill, 1.60.

HABITAT. Cuba.

(*To be continued.*)

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF BIRDS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

BY CHARLES B. CORY.

Thryothorus guadeloupensis, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—Upper parts dark brown, showing darkest on the head; wing-coverts tipped with rufous brown; primaries and secondaries dark brown, the outer webs mottled with reddish brown, showing pale indistinct bands on some of the inner secondaries; entire underparts tawny brown; under tail-coverts tawny, heavily marked with dark brown; bill yellowish brown, under mandible quite pale; legs and feet pale; iris yellow.

The tail of the specimen above described is lacking.

Length, —; wing, 1.95; tarsus, .78; bill, .75.

HABITAT. Grand Terre, Guadeloupe, West Indies.